

no reforms had ever been tolerated, we should

The treaty of December 10, 1837, between the United States and Greece stipulates an entire reciprocity in commerce and navigation between the two countries. Notwithstanding the liberal provisions of this treaty, the direct trade between the United States and Greece is inconsiderable, few of our vessels entering any of the ports of the kingdom. The Turkish, English, French, Austrian, and national flags are those under which the foreign trade of Greece is chiefly conducted, and the relative rank of these flags may be seen from the following statement, based on an average calculation of the trade of the chief port—the Piræus—for a series of five consecutive years:

Austria	24.27	per cent
Turkey	22.61	"
France	19.87	"
England	14.62	"
Tuscany	7.84	"
Other countries	10.32	"

The census of 1853 shows the population to be 1,043,127, and a late government publication, transmitted to the British board of trade in May last, classifies this population according to trades and professions as follows :

Archbishops	20
Priests and monks	5,191
Justices	432
Administrators	2,191
Army and navy	6,426
Commercial officers	6,225
Doctors	217
Lawyers	233
Other professions	671
Midwives	1,390
Agriculture	722,231
Agriculture and shepherds	6,238
Merchants	23,699
Town population	36,699
Marines	26,311

Total adults.....	321,386
Female adults (estimated).....	321,286
Under 24 years of age (both sexes).....	400,556
	<u>1,043,128</u>

There were in the kingdom, at the commencement of 1857, 4,500,000 sheep and goats, 120,000 cows, oxen, &c., and 165,000 horses and mules. The principal articles of Grecian produce, with their respective values, are shown in the following tabular statement, compiled from official returns of the Grecian government in 1856 :

Wheat, bushels, 7,459,804 value.....	\$5,000,000
Currents, Venetian, pounds, 60,000,000.....	1,597,739
Silk, oke 115,385 = pounds 313,889.....	840,000
Tobacco, oke 2,000,000 = pounds 5,500,000.....	180,000
Vallonia cantars, (cwt.) 150,000.....	

Total value of chief products..... 7,817,79

The following tabular statement exhibits the values of imports in

Years.	Imports. Drachmas.	Exports. Drachmas.	Total. Drachmas.
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1851	25,819,702	13,481,202	39,300,904
1852	24,982,205	10,402,212	35,384,417
1853	20,209,960	8,988,890	29,198,850
1854	25,587,690	14,851,202	40,438,892

Tubular statement exhibiting the countries which participated in the above import trade during the four years, and the average amount assigned to each.

Countries.....	
England.....	\$919.88
United States.....	29.22

Austria-----	682,80
France-----	338,52
Egypt and Candia-----	130,61
Total-----	70 7 1/2

Italy	10,10
Ionian islands	238,27
Russia	126,92
Turkey	1.400,94

Others.....	375,18
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Tubular statement showing the countries to which the exports were sent during the four years, and the amount assigned to each.

Countries.	
England.....	\$837,32
United States.....	24,08
Egypt and Candia.....	65,17
Austria.....	474,31

France	176,30
Italy	70,03
Ionian islands	170,44
Russia	100,32
Turkey	101,62

Turkey.....	191.93
Others.....	27.77

An examination of the leading imports from Great Britain to Greece for the annual average of the four years from 1851 to 1854 will excite some surprise that the American flag has not engaged more active

in this trade, especially when, as respects navigation dues and commercial privileges, our vessels enjoy an equality with those of Great Britain in the Piræus and other ports of Greece, while in regard to merchandise American shippers have the advantage in sev-

eral of the leading articles. The chief imports from England are manufactures, sugar, coffee, metals, salt fish, (herring and codfish, mostly from Newfoundland,) silk, crockery, perfumes, paint, powder, and tobacco. In what are denominated colonial products

and even in the various manufactures of cotton which find a market in the Piræus and other ports of Greece to the amount in value annually of two to three millions of dollars, the American captain would always find a ready and profitable market, while

there would be but little risk in obtaining freight for other markets or return cargoes for a direct voyage homewards. The quantity of salt fish imported into Greece is yearly increasing, as this article is coming into large consumption among the

people, and is in great demand during their season of lent, immediately before Christmas.

There is no daily or weekly statement of imports and exports published in Greece as in other countries and their custom-house reports are not considered

very reliable media for obtaining accurate information respecting the commercial movements of the kingdom. We know so little, therefore, in reference to the details of the foreign commerce of this country, that we have taken some pains to prepare from

various authorities, all official, the following ruling on market prices after payment of the customs duties of the leading imports into Greece during the year 1856:

Madapolans	per piece, \$3 40
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Calico	do	1 5
Calico printed	do	2 1
Cotton twist	per bundle	2 0
Gray cloth	per piece	1 9
Gray striped	per yard	
Lead	per cwt	6 4
Sugar	do	13

Pepper	do	15 4
Alum	do	3 0
Indigo	per 24 lbs.	4 6
Cochineal	do	4 0
Hides	per cwt.	41 6
Coffee	do	15 3
Vanilla	per 100	10 4

Herring	per 100 lbs.	5 0
Codfish	do.	5 0
Saltpetre	do.	13 7

The trade between Greece and the Ionian island is very extensive, and is carried on chiefly by small vessels, under the Greek and Ionian flags, of from

one to thirty tons burden. They bring passengers as well as merchandise, landed from the Liverpool steamers at Corfu. This indirect conveyance, with the cost of reshipment, freights, commissions, &c. augments the prime cost of British imports, a large

portion of which is thus introduced into Greece